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with the component (B), or the component (B) and then the metallocene compound (A) on supports such as, for example, silica, alumina, magnesium halides, styrene/divinylbenzene copolymers, polyethylene or polypropylene. The supportation process is carried out in an inert solvent such as hydrocarbon for example toluene, hexane, pentane or propane and at a temperature ranging from 0°C to 100°C, preferably the process is carried out at room temperature.--

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 31, line 11 and ending at line 15 with the following paragraph.

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--The microstructures of polypropylene obtained by the process of the present invention, cover a range of commercial copolymers such as elastomeric, flexible, and random-like polypropylene, but with the difference that the melting point of the polypropylene of the present invention is always higher than the cited copolymer. Thus polypropylene of the present invention can easily replace these more expensive copolymers. --

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 37, line 11 and ending at page 38, line 2 with the following paragraph:

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--A 2.5 M solution of *n*-BuLi in hexane (21.30 mL, 53.25 mmol) was added dropwise at -50°C to a solution of 8.99 g of 3,3'-dibromo-2,2'-dithienylmethane obtained as described above (Mw = 338.09, 26.59 mmol) in 75 mL of ether under nitrogen atmosphere in a 250 mL flask. After 1 h stirring at -50°C, the dark brown dilithium suspension was added slowly to a suspension of 7.26 g of CuCl₂ (Aldrich, 98%, Mw = 134.45, 52.92 mmol) in 50 mL of Et₂O. The reaction mixture was kept at -50°C for 30 min, allowed to warm to -20°C in 2 h 30 min and then allowed to reach 0°C in few minutes. Aliquots were taken after 30 min at -50°C, at -20°C and after 1 h at 0°C to follow the reaction state by GC-MS analysis. It appeared that the CuCl₂ induced coupling reaction starts at -50°C but proceeds slowly until 0°C. Only 10wt% of 7H-

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cyclopenta[2,1-b:4,3-b']dithiophene was formed after 1 h at 0°C. After keeping at 0°C for 1 h 30 min, the reaction mixture was stirred overnight at room temperature and subsequently poured at 0°C into 100 mL of an aqueous 2 M HCl solution. The resulting mixture was stirred for 15 min at room temperature, filtered in order to remove the greyish precipitate of Cu₂Cl₂, the ether layer was separated and the aqueous phase extracted with ether. The combined ethereal extracts were washed with HCl 2 M (100 mL), twice with NaHCO₃ aq. and finally with ether. The resulting organic phase (final volume = 300 mL) was dried with Na₂SO₄ and the solvents removed in vacuo giving 3.16 g of a dark red oil, which was analysed by GC-MS analysis and ¹H-NMR spectroscopy. The analysis showed the presence of the desired product together with dimers, trimers and tars. The crude product was added of 40 mL of ethanol and stirred for 1 h at room temperature. The yellow-orange extract was concentrated in vacuo at 55°C for 4 h to give a dark orange oil (1.92 g), which crystallized by standing at 0°C overnight.--

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Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 44, line 5, and ending at line 12 with the following paragraph:

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--A 1.6 M solution of *n*-BuLi (164 mL, 0.26 mol) was added at -70°C to a stirred solution of 44.26 g of 2-methyl-4-bromo-thiophene (0.25 mol) in 300 mL of ether. The resulting solution was kept under stirring at -60°C to -70°C for 30 min and then was treated with 27.4 g of dimethylformamide (0.37 mol) in 100 mL of ether. The mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature, then neutralized with 10% aqueous solution of NH₄Cl, washed with 10% aqueous solution of H₃PO₄ and finally with water up to neutral pH. The organic phase was collected, evaporated off and distilled at 110°C/10mmHg. Yield 22.3 g (71%). The title compound was characterized by ¹H-NMR spectroscopy.--

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 44, line 16, and ending at line 22 with the following paragraph: